

## BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

(FOUNDED 1790.)

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

SALARY... \$30.00 per month, \$3.00 per year in advance

PHONE BUSINESS OFFICE 1200. PHONE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT 1207.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Brent, Griggs &amp; Friedrichs, New York, Boston and Chicago

Only Evening Newspaper of Bridgeport Carrying Associated Press Service.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.

For President  
WOODROW WILSONFor Vice President  
THOMAS R. MARSHALL

MR. HUGHES' SPEECH

FROM THE polar sea of Mr. Hughes' icy speech there projects a single berg that has a temperature approaching the melting point. He stops short of declaring in terms for woman suffrage by constitutional amendment, but he rises in discussing this reform to the only point of enthusiasm attained in more than 8,000 words of cautiously considered language.

It is in keeping with the coldness of Mr. Hughes, and the canniness that marks his conduct now, and that has marked all his public life, that his devotion to woman suffrage is not based upon any affection for a cause; does not stand upon a belief in democracy, or upon considerations of equal rights. He says that votes for women ought to arrive, because, otherwise "We shall have a constantly intensified effort and a distinctly feminist movement, constantly perfecting its organization to the subversion of normal political issues."

Psychologically, if the language is received as showing Mr. Hughes' state of mind, he favors votes for women, upon the same principle that a doting mother gives an extra allowance of injurious sweets to a spoiled child, because he will keep on teasing if he doesn't get them.

One doubts if Mr. Hughes' attitude will make much of an impression upon the advocates of equal suffrage, who are humanitarian in outlook, democratic in ideal. These will no more regard equal suffrage as a matter of expediency, than they will take ice cream for hot milk.

Through what a man says, one seeks for his mind. The vehemence of Mr. Hughes to this single question is evidence enough that he feels the need of issues. It shows that he would prefer to speak firmly and clearly.

That everywhere else his thought is as cloudy as it is frigid, proves that Mr. Hughes, thinking hard ever since his nomination, aided by Barnes, Crane, Penrose, Cannon and the most subtle and cunning leaders of his party, is unable to find an issue.

He devotes four thousand words—a few more—to relating the mistakes he claims President Wilson has committed in Mexico. He uses no words in telling what he would have done. There are vague references to the necessity of a "firm and friendly" policy, but this is all. Mr. Hughes tells what he would not have done, but entirely omits to say what he would have done.

It needs no great knowledge of the limitations of environment, to know that Mr. Hughes, nor any man, can know, after the passage of complex events, what he would have done, had his been the duty of doing anything.

Mr. Hughes neither knows what he would not have done, had he been in Mr. Wilson's place, nor what he would have done.

Neither does he know, what he would do, if he had Mr. Wilson's place today. He dare not attempt to say what he would do. Such an assertion would brand him an ignoramus; Mr. Hughes is not an ignoramus.

He is an intelligent man, led by ambition, from the seclusions of the highest court in the world, to association with partisans hungry for office, who have little desire except to get back into power. He is bound in every direction by the hopes, the fears, the outlooks, the greeds and the expected profits of the houses of privilege, which have investments in Mexico.

He criticizes the presence of the militia in Mexico, but dare not say that were he president, he would have kept the militia at home. He dare not say so, because the general in command demanded the militia be sent. Mr. Hughes is far too intelligent to say that, as president, he would have denied to Funston the forces Funston deemed necessary, as the commander on the spot.

Moreover, for many months all of Mr. Hughes supporters of the larger sort, taking Col. Roosevelt as an example, were complaining because more troops were not on the border. Mr. Hughes will not so soon stultify what the colonel and these other men have said.

Mr. Hughes' speech was laden with another difficulty. It had to be a Roosevelt speech, and a hyphenate speech. Mr. Roosevelt sat in a box, to listen. The audience numbered thousands of men, who favored the vote of 102 Republicans in Congress, who declared by their ballots that Americans have no right on the high seas.

The thought of Roosevelt was in the speech, but without the warmth which Roosevelt brings to his most commonplace utterances. And, uttering Roosevelt's thought about Mexico, Mr. Hughes was in the same predicament as Roosevelt has been.

There are two ways when disputes arise between nations. One is the way of negotiation and settlement by agreement. The other is the way of war.

Mr. Roosevelt, in all the speeches he made, before he abandoned the Progressive party, sought to make it appear that the policy of the government in power lacked strength. He went up to the edge of saying that a policy of strength meant war in Mexico and war in Europe. But even Roosevelt never had the courage to say it.

Thus Mr. Hughes' speech bears the marks of a considered cowardice, by which he seeks to convey to one set of people the idea that the president has lacked in his devotion to the ideals of peace, and to another set of people, the idea that the president has dishonored the country, by not making war.

Says Mr. Hughes, "I stand for the unflinching maintenance of American rights on land and sea." Is this a rebuke to the president, or to the members of Mr. Hughes party in Congress, who were so far from upholding the Americanism of the president, they voted Americans had no right on the seas?

Mr. Hughes has been heard. He has proved from his own lips that there is no reason why Americans should change horses crossing a stream. The country is at high tide of prosperity, the pocketbooks of the people are swollen with wealth. The nation is at peace. That preparedness, which all desire should be made, goes on apace.

At best Mr. Hughes' claim for himself amounts to the asser-

tion that he would, in the past, have done some things differently. But the issues of the things that were done have been good. None can know what might have happened, had any antecedent to a chain of action been other than it was. Is there not warrant for the belief that another way might have had a worse end?

Even of affairs near and dear to him, this candidate, who speaks so loudly of his ability to control the past, has but a scant appreciation. He speaks of the unity of the Republican party as if the return of the Progressives were a fact, instead of a shattered hope.

At the very moment when he was speaking the Progressives of Connecticut were, by an overwhelming vote, deciding to have none of him, neither to endorse Mr. Hughes as candidate, nor to aid in the solidarity which Roosevelt, Perkins, Hughes, Smoot, Crane, Barnes and Penrose have tried to bring about.

Mr. Hughes, is a long distance magician. By a mere word he would have stopped the sinking of the Lusitania. By patting the assassin Huerta on the back, he would have made Mexico docile as a lamb.

Has he no magic words with which to soothe the leaders of the Progressive party in New York?

Can he not give a calming pat to the Progressive leaders in Connecticut? One suspects powers, so great yesterday, that are so small today.

President Wilson may regard himself as re-elected for all the influence Mr. Hughes will have upon the result.

The American people will not trade the certainty of an assured present for the things Mr. Hughes would have done for them.

## AUGUST.

The original name of August was Sextilis, as the sixth month, and it consisted of twenty-nine days. When Julius Caesar reformed the calendar gave an extra day to Sextilis, extending it to thirty days. When Augustus ascended the imperial throne of Rome he changed the name of the month to August, in honor of himself. The preceding month, Quintilis, had been changed to July in honor of Julius Caesar, and Augustus, who held rather a good opinion of himself, was not satisfied, however, because the month of Julius had thirty-one days, while his month had only thirty. This was intolerable to his vanity, and so he proceeded to fitch a day from poor old February and add it to the month of August. Ever since then all nations deriving their civilization from the Romans have commemorated the name and fame and vanity of Augustus in their calendars. Augustus was not born in August, but the month to bear his name because it was in Sextilis that his greatest good fortune had happened.

## British Blacks Celebrate

This is the "Emancipation day" of the negroes of the British Empire, as it was on the first of August in 1834 that the black slaves of Britain's colonies were started on the path to freedom. What was accomplished in the United States only after years of agitation and a long and bloody war was carried out peacefully and quietly in the British possessions. At the time it went into effect the Emancipation Act affected 770,280 slaves. These were not elevated to complete freedom and citizenship at once, but they were assigned to a so-called apprenticeship designed to prepare them for the exercise of the rights and privileges of freemen.

Great Britain has never had cause to regret the emancipation of her black slaves. Under the inventive of liberty they have, as a whole, developed into industrious and useful citizens. In the construction of the Panama Canal and in various other great enterprises in tropical America the services of Britain's blacks have been found invaluable. Thousands of negroes from Jamaica, Barbados and other British West Indian Islands have emigrated to the continent, and they seem to have a special bent for service in hotels and as elevator boys. Soft spoken and with a typical English accent and pronunciation, the West Indian negro born beneath the British flag is easily distinguishable from the black brother who is of continental birth.

## THE "SALLY" CHIEFTAIN

One of the ablest baseball executives in America is Nicholas P. Corish, the president of the South Atlantic League. The chieftain of the "Sally" circuit will be forty-seven years old to-morrow, as he was born on August 2, 1869, in Savannah, the city which he has ever since called home. He has been an ardent fan ever since he was in knee pants, and in his younger days he was a star among the amateurs of the Savannah lots. His active connection with professional baseball began ten years ago, when he was chosen secretary of the Savannah club of the S. A. L. He held that job until his election to the league presidency, a job which he has held down with general satisfaction. Mr. Corish is active in politics, and he knows that game about as well as he does baseball. Although the native city of the league's chief dropped out of the circuit this year, a suitable substitute was found in Montgomery, Ala., which city had been without professional baseball since being dropped from the Southern League. President Corish isn't one of those who are in baseball for revenue only, for he is a thirty-third degree fan.

## HOD CARRIERS ON STRIKE.

Hartford, Aug. 1.—Activity in building trades here, practically ceased today, when more than 400 hod carriers went on strike demanding \$3.50 a day. This will be an increase of from 25 to 50 cents a day for the men. The carriers working on buildings in the central part of the city quit first and automobiles were requisitioned to bring in the strikers from the outlying sections to the Central Labor Union hall. There will be a mass meeting of the strikers tonight.

## PUBLISHERS ARE HEARD.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Newspaper publishers and printers were given a hearing today by the Federal trade commission on the scarcity and high price of news print paper.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

George T. Oviatt underwent a serious operation at the Post Graduate Hospital in New York city last week. His friends will be pleased to hear that he is getting along very nicely.

## FUNERAL BOUQUETS AND DESIGNS.

JOHN RECK & SON.

## Swiss Independence Day.

Entirely surrounded as they are by warring powers, the Swiss have yet managed to preserve their independence and defend their neutrality, and in celebrating to-day their national fête they have good reason to be thankful. While other small nations have been trampled upon by their powerful neighbors, Switzerland, oldest of the world's real republics, remains unchallenged and undisturbed. The independence which the Swiss celebrate to-day dates from 1291, and it has been defended time and again by the brave sons of the Alps. Although the land of William Tell has no standing army, every able-bodied male citizen is a soldier in time of need, and may be called upon for active service at a moment's notice. The efficiency of this organization was demonstrated at the outbreak of the war, when 300,000 citizen-soldiers of Switzerland were mobilized in her borders within forty-eight hours.

Every boy in Switzerland is subjected to a long and rigorous course of training designed to fit him to fulfill his military duties to his country. Commencing at the age of eight, the increase in rigor until at the age of sixteen the Swiss boy is in hard training. The war department of the republic exercises a general supervision over this department of education, and in the directions for the exercises and drills are sent out by the army general staff. In consequence of this Spartan feature of Swiss education, there are few women teachers. The building of a sound physique is the principal aim of the Swiss teacher of children, and mental education is subordinated to physical until the child has reached his teens. A great majority of the teachers of the mountain republic are also officers of the citizen army.

As the boys approach manhood they are placed in the cadet corps, where they receive instruction in all the duties of a soldier. Rifle practice is a prominent feature of this phase of the training, and as a result, nearly every son of Switzerland is a crack shot. Military courses are given every Sunday morning in all the cantons to youths between sixteen and twenty. From twenty to twenty-eight every able-bodied male citizen must give thirteen days a year to military drill.

## THE PAN-ARAB MOVEMENT.

The Pan-Arab movement, which brought about a revolution against Turkish authority throughout Arabia, while it may have a profound effect upon the world, has its roots in the struggle by many years. For centuries the Arabs have entertained an ideal of independence, and many of the tribes have actually maintained their freedom from Turkish authority, steadfastly refusing to acknowledge the Turkish Sultan as either their political or religious head. When the Sheikh-ul-Islam proclaimed a holy war in 1914, many of the Arabs turned deaf ears to the proclamation of the "Jehad," and instead of aiding the Germanophile Turks hindered them in every way possible and gave aid and comfort to the British and Russians. To free Islam from the domination of the Turks is the great object of the Pan-Arab movement, and, according to reports from Egypt, they have already proclaimed their independence and have captured Mecca, the holy city of the Mohammedans, and a number of other important towns. "Arabia for the Arabs" is the dream of centuries, and it may be to come true as a result of the war, for Turkey, threatened by the Russian Bear, is in a position to send any large forces against the rebels. The present movement is said to be headed by the Grand Sheriff of Mecca, the chief of the holy city, who is held in greater respect by the majority of Moslems than is the Turkish Sultan. The deposition and mysterious disappearance of Hauri Bey, and the elevation in his stead of Mussa Kaizim as Sheikh-ul-Islam, was probably the immediate cause of the rebellion in Arabia. Hauri Bey was suspected of being friendly toward the British and Russians, and this led to his downfall. That part of Arabia over which the Turks have imposed their authority has a population of about a million. Along the coast toward the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf the Arabs have never submitted the Turkish pretensions, and in this quarter the British are on friendly terms with the chieftains.

## LILLE RESIDENTS MOVED.

Amsterdam, Aug. 1.—The transfer by the Germans of some thousands of the inhabitants of Lille and its neighborhood to other places is explained by the Norddeutsche Zeitung as due to the impossibility of feeding them in over-crowded localities. The paper says that the names were sent to places where the distribution of food was easier and at the same time where small populations could receive their share.

By a vote of 35 to 17 the Senate declined to take up the immigration bill on a motion by Senator Poindexter of Washington.

## MUSICIANS PLAN TO BOOST PRICE FOR THEIR WORK

Paying the Fiddler Hereabouts Promises Soon to Be More Expensive.

Those who dance must pay the fiddler, is a saying old as the hills, and hereafter those who dance in Bridgeport must pay the fiddler and other musicians at the orchestra \$1 more per night than has been the custom in the past. The members of the Bridgeport Musical Union have charged \$3 per man from 8 o'clock until 12 o'clock for dance music and \$4 for the leader. After September 1 the prices probably will be \$4 per man for the same hour and \$5 for the leader. No definite action on this matter has been taken, but it will be brought up at the next meeting of the union.

An informal discussion of the proposed increase took place in the Union rooms in Canton street and all those present favored raising prices. One prominent member of the union contended that these are the prices which have prevailed in New Haven, Waterbury and Hartford for some time, and that in Meriden musicians receive more for their services than here. This same member said that musicians generally received less pay in Bridgeport than anywhere else in the state.

The proposed change applies to dance orchestras only. The orchestras now playing at the local theatres have contracts for prices, these contracts being made according to conditions at the theatres. During the past week two of the largest motion picture theatres in the city have dismissed their orchestras and installed mechanical organs. This action leaves some of the members without employment.

Managers of the several public dance halls and those who conduct dancing schools may be obliged to raise the price of admission or lessons if the musicians increase their prices, as the increase means an added expense to the dance managers of from \$25 to \$40 per week.

## PROCLAMATION FROM KAISER LAUDS TROOPS

Amsterdam, Aug. 1, via London.—Emperor William, according to a telegram received here today from Berlin, has issued the following proclamation to the German forces on land and sea:

"Comrades, the second year of the world war has elapsed. Like the first year, it was for Germany's arms a year of glory. On all fronts you inflicted new and heavy blows on the enemy."

"Whether the enemy retreated, borne down by the force of your attacks, or whether, reinforced by foreign assistance collected and pressed into service from all parts of the world, he tried to rob you of the fruits of former victories, you always proved yourselves superior to him."

"Even where England's tyranny, was uncontested, namely on the free waves of the sea, you victoriously fought against gigantic superior forces. Your Kaiser's appreciation and your grateful country's proud admiration are assured to you for these deeds, for your unshaken loyalty, for your bold daring and for your tenacious bravery."

"Like the memory of our dead heroes, your fame also will endure through all time. The laurels which our ever-confident forces have won against the enemy in spite of trials and dangers, are inseparably alike. This strength at home has continually quickened our swords, has kindled Germany's enthusiasm and has terrified the enemy. My gratitude and that of the fatherland are due the nation at home."

"But the strength and will of the enemy are not yet broken. We must continue the severe struggle in order to secure the safety of our beloved homeland, preserve the fatherland and the greatness of the empire."

"Whether the enemy wages war with the force of arms or with cold, calculating aim, we shall as before, continue to rout them."

## TWENTY YEARS IN BASEBALL

Old Tommy Leach, who rounded out his big league career last season and undertook the management of the Rochester Hustlers this year, has spent just twenty annals in the livery of professional baseball. It was back in mid-season, 1896, that Tommy, a little sawed-off lad of eighteen, was hired to cover third base for the Petersburg club in the Virginia League, ball in Hanover, Pa. The next year he went to Youngstown, O., but he didn't last long, and in '98 he hitched on with Auburn, in the New York State League. The youngster played a great game at third and batted well over .300 and on August 2nd—just 18 years ago come to-morrow—was sold to Louisville, then in the National League, and began the long career in the majors which terminated in Cincinnati at the close of the 1915 season. Tommy went to Pittsburgh in 1900 and remained with the Pirates until the middle of the 1912 season. Up to 1908 he was the Tiger in the principal at third, but after that he was used entirely in the outer garden. He was turned over to the Cubs in 1912, and became a free agent at the end of 1914. Last year he was with the Reds. Although Leach batted over .300 only once in his big league career but he was always a steady, consistent man with the stick. As a pilot in the International League Leach hasn't been any shining success, but the chances are that he has got about all out of the Hustlers that there is in 'em. Leach will begin his fortieth year next fall.

Swift & Co., packers, of Chicago, announced a \$2,000,000 pension plan for employees.

FUNERAL BOUQUETS AND DESIGNS. JOHN RECK & SON.

## PROGRESSIVES IN STATE REJECTING PARTY'S LEADERS

Endorsement of Hughes Is Refused In Red Hot Meeting.

Hartford, Aug. 1.—The progressive state central committee at an interesting meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Heublein adopted by a vote of 13 to 1 the following resolution in regard to the question of endorsing the candidacy of Justice Hughes:

"Resolved, That the progressive state central committee of Connecticut repudiate the action of the progressive national committee endorsing the nomination or the candidates of any other party."

When this resolution was offered Chairman Joseph W. Alsop refused to put the motion and urged that no action upon this matter be taken. He then left the room, although later he was prevailed upon to continue as chairman through the rest of the meeting. Chairman Alsop presented a verbal resignation upon refusing to put the motion and his resignation was laid on the table. After Chairman Alsop had left the room Frederick E. Duffy of West Hartford was elected temporary chairman. The vote on the resolution repudiating the action of the national committee stood 13 to 1 in favor of repudiation.

After a great deal of discussion the following resolution was also passed: "That the progressive state central committee of Connecticut expresses its entire sympathy and approval of any convention or conference of progressives that may take action which will give the progressives of this country the right of exercising their franchise as progressives for a national progressive ticket."

Then James B. Smith of West Haven was elected permanent secretary of the state central committee after the resignation of R. W. Chamberlain of Greenwich had been accepted. It was voted by the committee that Secretary Smith be authorized to call meetings of the state central committee on request of any five members of the committee.

Frederick H. Leighton of New Haven urged that no action be taken at the meeting on either of the above resolutions. There were 13 members of the state central committee who attended the meeting. There were several resignations. Eighteen members who voted against recognizing the action of the national committee is a safe indication that the majority of the whole would be against the endorsement of Justice Hughes by the national committee.

The committee elected Luther H. Trischmann of Hartford as delegate to the progressive meeting at Indianapolis next month at which it will be decided whether or not a national ticket shall be placed in the field. Trischmann is considered an anti-Hughes man.

William H. Avis of Hamden explained that his resignation from the state central committee had been based on the belief that there would be no national progressive ticket in the field and that in the event of the nomination of a candidate for president his attitude would be affected thereby.

## FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR PRAISES FACTORY WORKERS

Lyons, France, Aug. 1.—The terrific results of French shell fire were described by Albert Thomas, minister of war, in addressing a gathering of workers in munition factories here.

"There have been times when a slight mistake or misunderstanding existed between citizens doing their duty in the interior of the country, and those fulfilling the noble and more dangerous task on the front. It was said that the workers slackened and did not supply the army with all it needed. Well, here is a pleasant fact we observed recently on the Somme: When the twentieth corps, the colonial troops entered the villages of Hem and Curieu and when they carried Monacou farm, do you know how they entered? Not by assault, not in making all the infantry. No, they walked, as if soldiers on parade a few days ago, hand in hand through the village or rather through an immense sea of broken bricks which represented the village and in gratitude and friendship their thoughts turned toward their comrades in the rear."

"They asked me to thank, in their name, the women and workmen of the munition factories who entered there without shedding their blood. There were only five serious wounded in the whole brigade. It was thus they entered into the village occupied only a few moments by the soldiers and to me, to you, then, to carry on the sustained work of liberation to the point of illness and fatigue."

## PACKING HOUSE STRIKES END.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 1.—Striking employees of the three large packing houses in East St. Louis, last night voted to accept the concessions made by the employers and return to work today. About 4,500 men are affected.

## FARIST COMPANY WILL NOT REOPEN STEEL MILL HERE

Industrial Plant Swept By Fire Intimately Connected With City's History.

After a period of 44 years in Bridgeport the Farist Steel Co., which was founded by Joel Farist in 1872, and which made history in the production of munition material in the Civil War, will be abandoned. The property here consisting of nearly nine acres, fine dockage facilities and extensive water front quietly has been put up for sale.

Since the spectacular fire of last winter, the origin of which has never been definitely ascertained, every effort has been made by the officers to plan for a rebuilding that would promise a profitable outlook for the future. George Windsor, secretary and treasurer of the Farist Steel Co., reluctantly admitted today that little hope remains for rebuilding of the plant here or removal elsewhere. Though the thought of dissolution of the famous works not only will bring regret to its officers but also to many persons who have been associated with the industry, offers for the property are now being considered by President J. Windsor Farist and Geo. Windsor.

All contracts of the company, which were extensive at the time the recent fire destroyed the big rolling mills, have been sold or sublet. Such machinery as could be reclaimed from the ashes has been placed in shape for ready sale and the powerhouse and other remaining structures have been maintained in readiness to start at any time. It had been hoped until now that manufacturing opportunities would arise to warrant rebuilding structures but it has been decided recently that such hope was useless.

The present factory was erected in 1874, in what was one of the oldest sections of Bridgeport. It came as the result of the residence here of Joel Farist an expert steel manufacturer who, at the age of 13 years had come from Sheffield, England, to join his father, also an expert steel roller, in work at Pittsburgh.

Young Farist was quick to perceive and became an adoptive worker at both Pittsburgh and Jersey City, N. J. In 1857, after working several years as a rolling mill hand at the Rockaway Steel Works, near New York, failure of that company gave the youth an opportunity to establish a mill of his own. With the outbreak of the Civil War the firm of Joel Farist & Co. was founded at Windsor Locks, Conn., where it supplied large quantities of fine arms steel to the Springfield Armory, which had the contract for furnishing the northern armies with rifles and bayonets. He removed to this city in 1872, purchasing the present tract of land and established the Farist Steel Co. in 1874, absorbing the firm of Joel Farist & Co., founded by himself.

He died in this city Nov. 12, 1904, survived by a widow, two daughters, Lulu E. Farist and Mrs. Arthur E. Penfield, of this city. A son, J. Windsor Farist, succeeded him in the management of the business and is today president of the company. Railroads in the United States last year used 24 per cent. of the country's total coal production.

British casualties reported in the month of July totaled 7,064 officers and 52,591 men.

## AUTO ACCESSORIES

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OUR WEDNESDAY SALE  
Sold almost out of Hammocks, but have just received some new ones.

At \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.48 and 2.95, Genuine Palmer Hammocks, best made.  
At 5c—Hammock Hooks.  
At 8c—Hammock Chains.  
At 5c—12 and 15-inch Satin Palm Fans, very fine.  
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At 8c—Long round Shoe Laces for ladies' boots—8c a pair.  
At 8c—Two new styles Infants' Socklets or Garters.  
At 25c—Bull Dog Spark Plugs for Ford cars.  
At 2 for 5c—Pyramid or sheets sticky Fly Paper.